

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

At page 2, line 5, change the paragraph to read as follows:

USSN 09/813,667, [[(Docket 041-509-L)]] entitled "THIN CLIENT SIZING TOOL FOR ENTERPRISE SERVER FARM SOLUTION CONFIGURATOR";

At page 2, line 8, change the paragraph to read as follows:

USSN 09/813,671, [[(Docket 041-510-L)]] entitled "CONFIGURATION INTERVIEW SESSION METHOD FOR THIN CLIENT SIZING TOOL";

At page 2, line 11, change the paragraph to read as follows:

USSN 09/813,672, [[(Docket 041-511-L)]] entitled
"METAFAARM SIZER CONFIGURATION OPTIMIZATION METHOD";

At page 2, line 14, change the paragraph to read as follows:

USSN 09/813,668, [[(Docket 041-513-L)]] entitled "METHOD FOR CALCULATING USER WEIGHTS FOR THIN CLIENT SIZING TOOL";

At page 2, line 17, change the paragraph to read as follows:

USSN 09/813,669, [[(Docket 041-514-L)]] entitled "METHOD FOR CALCULATING MEMORY REQUIREMENTS FOR THIN CLIENT SIZING TOOL";

At page 2, line 20, change the paragraph to read as follows:

[[USSN 09/443,926 (Docket 041-475-L)]] U.S. Patent 6,496,948, entitled "METHOD FOR ESTIMATING THE AVAILABILITY OF AN OPERATING SERVER FARM";

At page 2, line 24, change the paragraph to read as follows:

[[USSN 09/474,706 (Docket 041-476-LR)]] U.S. Patent 6,571,283, entitled "METHOD FOR SERVER FARM CONFIGURATION OPTIMIZATION";

At page 4, line 18, change the paragraph to read as follows:

A sequence of operations are involved using window screens as was indicated in the co-pending USSN 09/813,667, [(Docket 041-509-L)] wherein a series of windows were provided into which information could be provided as input.

At page 6, line 12, change the paragraph to read as follows:

Subsequently, the user-weights (whether light, medium, heavy or super heavy), are calculated using as input information about the user types and the applications they use. This calculation is described further in the method described in co-pending USSN 09/813,668. [[, (Docket 041-513-L).]]

At page 6, line 28, change the paragraph to read as follows:

After calculation of the memory requirements for the server, the server's solution is added to fill-out the Base Solutions report displayed in the Base Solutions Tab window, which then can be manipulated to calculate the default availability level as described in co-pending [[USSN _____ (Docket 041-475-L)]] U.S. Patent 6,496,948, entitled "METHOD FOR ESTIMATING THE AVAILABILITY OF AN OPERATING SERVER FARM". Then this input is provided to fill out the inter-active Availability report and Availability Calculator that is displayed on the Availability Tab window of the configurator program 60.

At page 9, line 1, change the paragraph to read as follows:

GLOSSARY LIST OF RELEVANT ITEMS: [[(GLOSSARY ADDED 2/19/01)]]

At page 11, lines 24-25, change the paragraph to read as follows:

10. AVAILABILITY LEVEL TAB WINDOW (FIG. 24 OF [[DOCKET 041-509-L):]] USSN 09/813,667: This shows the Availability Calculator which helps to determine solutions that include future/growth potential requirements with a variety of redundancy levels. This screen is interactive and will take input for Adjusted Concurrent number of users, system repair times and redundancy levels. This screen is interactive and will take input for Adjusted Concurrent number of users, system repair times and redundancy levels and returns solution information such as estimated number of servers, # peak users, availability, estimated downtime, # redundant servers and server farm mean time to failure (MTTF).

At page 12, lines 22-23, change the paragraph to read as follows:

13. BASE SOLUTIONS TAB WINDOW (FIG. 23 OF [[DOCKET 041-509-L):]]
USSN 09/813,667: Reports the minimum server configuration recommendation (i.e., not including additional redundancy or growth considerations) for each of the customer Site's server farms. A base solution includes the minimum number of servers and GB RAM required with regard to Operating system, # processors and MHz available for each server type supported by Unisys.

At page 14, lines 9-10, change the paragraph to read as follows:

21. CUSTOMER DATA TAB WINDOW (FIG. 22 OF [[DOCKET 041- 509-L):]]
USSN 09/813,667: Reports back to the customer the information that was collected during the interview session and that which the solution generation was based on.

At page 15, lines 3-4, change the paragraph to read as follows:

24. DISK CAPACITY TAB WINDOW (FIG. 27 OF [[DOCKET 041- 509-L):]]
USSN 09/813,667: Reports on the disk capacity requirements determined by the interview session input and solution generation algorithms for each of the customer Site's Server Farms.

At page 15, lines 25 and 26, change the paragraph to read as follows:

27. ESTIMATOR PROGRAM: This is a program which performs method steps for estimating system parameters such as the availability of an application program to run on any computer or server in the cluster of at least two servers or computers. This type of estimator program was the subject of a [[co-pending application U.S. Serial No. 550,603]] commonly owned U.S. Patent 6,334,196, which is incorporated herein by reference. Another estimator program is the subject of this patent application.

At page 17, lines 7-8, change the paragraph to read as follows:

36. NETWORK CAPACITY TAB WINDOW (FIG. 26 OF [[DOCKET 041-509-L):]] USSN 09/813,667: This is called Network Utilization now; reports on the estimated network activity measured in Kbps for each of the customer Site's Server Farms.

At page 18, lines 1-2, change the paragraph to read as follows:

39. OPTIONAL SOFTWARE TAB WINDOW (FIG. 25 OF [[DOCKET 041-509-L):]] USSN 09/813,667: Reports on the additional features/capabilities entered in the interview session regarding the customer's profile for each of the Site's Server Farms. Optional software requirements include such categories as Client Connection Methods, Enhancements, Environment support, Multimedia capabilities, Display characteristics, Protocol support, and Server Enhancements.

At page 20, line 10, change the paragraph to read as follows:

49. SIZING DATABASE: This is a collection of data on a computer output from the THIN CLIENT [[SEVER]] SERVER FARM AVAILABILITY CALCULATOR and used for storing the number of e-@ction Enterprise Server unit modules and their availability levels.

At page 23, line 8, change the paragraph to read as follows:

DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENT:

As is indicated in the overall system view for an Enterprise Server operation as shown in Fig. 2, a customer client profile 10 is developed from inputs indicating the customer's requirements, which is done by means of the configurator's interview session using a set of windows with inputs, as was illustrated in co-pending USSN 09/813,667. [[(Docket 041-509-L).]]

At page 23, lines 23-25, change the paragraph to read as follows:

Fig. 3 is an example of a particular type of configuration known as a Server Metafarm 8. The Metafarm 8 may include a number of Server Farms designated as 10A, 10B, 10C . . . 10K. Each of the Server Farms will be seen to have a disk database server and a series of application programs with hardware servers. For example, Server Farm 10A will have a disk database server 12A, which is attached to a series of application programs [[10P, 20P, and PAN.]] 10P A1; 20P A2. Each of these programs is associated respectively with a particular hardware server A1, A2 and [[N.]] NOP AN.

At page 23, line 30, change the paragraph to read as follows:

Similarly, each one of the Server Farms, for example, such as the Server Farm 10K will also have a disk database server 12K and a series of hardware servers K1, K2, and KN, each of which has application programs designated as [[K1, K2 and KN.]]
10P K1; 20P K2; KOP KN.

At page 25, lines 4-9, change the paragraph to read as follows:

Before starting to generate a solution, a customer profile must have been gleaned via the configurator's interview process as indicated in co-pending USSN 09/813,671. [[(Docket 041-510-L).]] The resulting customer profile of the interview process act as input into the Solution Generation process and are stored in the Configuration Session DB 50 of Fig. 2, as also described in USSN 09/813,667. [[(Docket 041-509-L).]] By showing an example of a relatively small customer, the Customer Profile might look like the following:

At the bottom of page 27 and continuing to page 28, lines 3-4, change the paragraph to read as follows:

It may be noted that the Application Installation Disk Requirements dimension will be filled-out in another part of the Sizing Tool algorithm. Then at step (D6a) it is noted that memory requirements are calculated for each user type using the application, here for Developers using Internet Explorer. This information is also stored in a multi-dimensional array. This method is described in more detail in co-pending USSN 09/813,669, [[[Docket 514-L]]] which includes details on the algorithm to Calculate Memory Requirements).

At page 28, lines 16-19, change the paragraph to read as follows:

Step [[(D6a)]] D6A is then considered so that memory requirements are calculated for the user-type users using the application (Developers using IOCooker) as detailed in [[Docket 514-L.]] 09/813,669. It is safe to say that no memory requirements are accumulated for 0 Developers. Then "Another Application?" is asked again at step (D7) and is answered "NO" after which the sequence dictates that the question "Another User Type?" is asked at step (D8) and answered "YES", which loops back to step (D4).

At page 29, line 9, change the paragraph to read as follows:

Then step [[(D6a)]] D6A calculates the memory requirements for Testers using Internet Explorer. And next the question "Another Application" at step (D7) is answered "YES" and the IOCooker Application is now considered with respect to Testers (D5) in Manufacturing Farm (i). The total disk capacity is incremented for 300 Testers using IOCooker by adding 100 MB disk for the user working disk capacity requirements for each User type using the Application at step (D6), and is shown in Table IV.

At page 30, line 2, change the paragraph to read as follows:

Again the memory requirements are calculated this time for Testers using IOCooker at step [[D6a).]] D6A. At this point, "Another Application?" (D7) is answered with "NO" and "Another User Type?" (D8) is also asked and answered with "NO". The flow sequence then continues so that the Application sizing information is retrieved at step (D9) from the Sizing Database, Fig. 2, item 30. The applications' disk installation requirements are added to the multi-dimensional array as seen in Table V.

At page 31, line 8, change the paragraph to read as follows:

Basically, user weighting considers the application input/output and processing attributes and the number of users as indicated in co-pending USSN 09/813,668, [[(Docket 041-513-L)]] which includes details on the algorithm to Calculate User Weights].

At the bottom of page 33, and continuing to page 34, lines 1-2, change the paragraph to read as follows:

The decision block question (D19) is then asked --- Is 11 servers "Too Many Servers?", step (D19), to which the answer is "NO" in this example. "Too many servers" in a Server Farm is determined, for example, by engineering to be more than 160 servers. This number is determined based on MTTF calculation overflow conditions and common sense with regard to ease of manageability. With the "NO" answer, Memory Requirements are calculated at step (D19N) as indicated in co-pending USSN 09/813,669, [[(Docket 041-514-L)]] which gives details on the algorithm to Calculate Memory Requirements.

At the bottom of page 34, and continuing to page 35, line 12, change the paragraph to read as follows:

Then, the next step is to calculate "default availability levels" at step (D21) and fill-in the Availability report and Tab window which consists of an interactive Availability Calculator that is initially loaded with the four default availability level scenarios (D22). The Availability calculator involves a table of server farm attributes that are manipulations of the base solution with regard to 3 variable factors; the number of adjusted concurrent users, the system repair time and the redundancy factor. For example, the base solution is reconfigured with 25%, 20%, 15%, and 10% redundancy. Estimated information about the number of servers, peak number of users, number of redundant servers Mean Time to Failure, estimated Availability and downtime are displayed with respect to the manipulated solution. The [[co-pending USSN 09/443,926 (Docket 041-475-L)]] commonly owned U.S. Patent 6,496,948 illustrates the details on Calculating Availability.

At page 35, line 24, change the paragraph to read as follows:

The Overflow flag, which indicates server overflow conditions, is re-initialized to FALSE at step (D24) to begin the iteration of the next loop regarding the next server model supported and the question "Another [[Server?]] Server Farm" is posed at step (D25). Here, the loop (D14) to (D26) is reiterated so that a base solution is generated for all supported server models with benchmark information stored in the Server Info Database (20, Fig. 2).

At page 36, line 13, change the paragraph to read as follows:

Now, if the Server Farm Overflow list is NULL at [[stop]] step (D27), flow continues to (D28) but if the Server Farm Overflow list is not NULL at step (D27), the flow sequence continues to step (D27N) and a Warning Message is displayed indicating that there are one or more Server Farms in the Site which had base solutions that "exceeded" the maximum number of servers recommended for a Server Farm. Thus, in this case, the recommendation for action would be for the Customer-User to return to the configuration interview session and reconsider the number of Users which were assigned to the "overflowed" Server Farm so that the users are divided among more server farms and the maximum number of servers required per farm would no longer be exceeded. This alteration of the customer profile would cause the solution generation outcome to be free of overflow warnings.

At page 37, line 8, change the paragraph to read as follows:

However, if the answer at step (D28) had been "YES", that is --- there are more Sites, then the Server Farm Overflow list is reset to NULL (D28Y) so that the last Site's Server Farm overflow list is not passed on to the next Site and the marker `[(Dx)]` "A, SEE FIG. 1A" sets the sequence back to step (D1). Another solution is then generated for the next Site which would be considered when stepping through the loop, steps (D1) through (D28).

At page 37, lines 17-22, change the paragraph to read as follows:

Described herein has been a method for generating a configuration solution utilizing a Thin Client Sizing Tool in order to provide an optimum or desired configuration of, for example, a Server Farm or ~~[[Metafarm,]]~~ multiple Server Farms, for a particular customer. This solution is based on engineering provided benchmark test data for designated types of servers in order that the customer profile information about the number and types of users and the types of applications employed can be used as input to decide upon the appropriate number of servers and farms which can be configured together with the appropriate disk space and memory requirements, thus to satisfy the particular specifications and requirements of a given customer.